THE REBELLION.

Highly Interesting News from Washington.

Important Council of

The Cabinet, General Scott, and all the Other Generals and Colonels to Meet To-Day.

Occupation of Harper's Ferry by Union Troops.

Union Troops Stationed in Frederick by Request of Gov. Hicks.

What a New York Merchant Prince Can Do.

SPLENDID OFFER OF STEAMSHIPS

Letter from Commodore Vanderbilt to Counsellor Bartlett.

Skirmishing Between the Union Vessels and the Rebel Batteries on the Potomac.

Proposition in Virginia to Repudiate Debts Due in the Union States.

The Rebel Feeling Reviving in Baltimere,

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

EXTRAORDINARY MEETING OF THE CABINET.

WARRINGTON, June 23, 1861. ow there will be an extraordinary meeting o be Cabinet, when General Scott, with his staff, the various ajor Generals, Brigadier Generals and Colonels of th various regiments, now in and about Washington, will be

Dix have also been summoned

It is understood that General Sout will submit his pro gramme for prosecuting the war. That the rebels have changed theirs cannot be doubted, hence it is believed that General Stott has some new project to submit at his great council of war.

THE REBEL ATTACK ON WASHINGTON OFFOSED BY JEFF. DAVIS.

Letters received here by army officers from late com rades now holding commissions in the rebel army, state that seffereon Davis' opposition alone has prevented the Washington. They also state that the Herald's late esti mate of their strength in Virginia is correct. It is be North for effect, and have no foundation in truth. MOVEMENTS OF UNION TROOPS.

regiments have arrived, making, with those which reached here during the past week, an aggregate of over 13,000 men. The above named two regiments have gone

At seven o'clock this evening, the Third Connection regiment broke camp and marched into Virginia, taking them thirty heavily loaded wagons.

The Fourteenth Brooklyn regiment are under orders for

The Seventy-ninth (New York) Scotch regiment made splendid parade this forenoon. They marched from their quarters in Georgetown through Washington to the Arsefor ones. Their fine music, full ranks and excellent

The New York Second regiment and the Connecticut Third regiment struck their tents this evening and moved over the Long Bridge into Virginia The Geribal

Co:enel Smith, of the New York Thirteenth, arrive here thus morning with despatches from Major General Banks to General Scott.

General Manafield and staff, the New York Twelth Colonel Butterfield, of the New York Seventy-fi-st; Col onel Martin, of the Rhode Island First; Colonel Burnside me the Providence Marine Battery, Captain fompkine were all surprised yesterday and taken by Brady.

funds having arrived for that purpose.

The Connecticut regiment, while on its way to Virginia red by large growds of citizens who lines the stree's

The res gnation of Captain Brackett, of the Second ca.

valry, has not been accepted. ral McDowell has not, as heretofore stated, ad vanced his lines in the direction of Fairfax Court House is forming his advance posts were occupying the same position this evening they held four days sgo York Thirteenth from its position on the bank of the

Quiet has reigned throughout the day. It has been ex

ARRIVAL OF NEW YORK TROOPS. The New York Seventeenth and New York Second re imente arrived here to-day, both looking well and splen-

PAGITING BETWEEN THE UNION VESSELS AND THE REEL DATTERIES ON THE POTOMAC.

Private advices received here to day, dated Tobacc ras & Potomac river, June 21, 1861, say :- As the Unite the builets from which whizzed past, but without of feet. Captain Ward then opened fire on a wooden sharty by the beach and subsequently on a farm house a little further back, from each of a hich the shots were suppered to have been fired. After three or four shots by Captain Ward, from the ed from the after gun, but with what success could opened from the after gun, but with win t success could not be secretared, as the objects were shot out of view from the vessel rounding the Point. From the direction in which the smoke from the exploded shells was seen rising, however, there is reason to believe that conside-

Lieutenant Budd, of the Resolute, fired a few shots int. the building last evening, with apparently considerable effect, and compelled the garrison to haul down a seconeffect, and compelled the garrison to name town a ston flag that had been flying there. It was not flying this morning On the previous night the Lieutenant made an attempt on the steamer Page, at the entrance of

Aquia Crock, but the was not to be seen, and after firing two rifed cannon shots at the batteries, which were an-swered be a single musket shot, he sheered off.

OFFER OF COMMODORE VANDERBILT. I send you, as follows, the copy of a letter from Commodere Vanderbilt, of your city, placing the splendid steamer called by his name, and also his other fine steamers, at the service of the government. Of course

DEAR SUR-Being informed that you are about making a visit to Washington, I take the liberty of asking the favor of you to lay before the government the enclosed proposition, which I addressed to the Hon. Gideon Welles, proposition, which I addressed to the Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy, under date of the 20th ult. To this proposition I have received no reply, and I attribute this to the multiplicity of business which has engressed the attention of the Department. You are authorized to renew this proposition, with such additions thereto as are hereinafter set forth. I feel a great desire that this government should have the steamer Vanderbilt, as she is acknowledged to be as fine a ship as floats the ocean, and, in consequence of her great speed and capacity, that, with a proper armament, she would be of more efficient keeping our coast clear of piratical vessels than any other ship. Therefore, you are authorized to say in my behalf, that the government can take this ship, at a valuation to be determined by the Honorable Robert F. Stockton, of New Jorsey, (the only Ex Commodore of the navy,) and any two Commodores in the service, to be selected by the government; and if this will not answer, will the government accept her as a Pacific Steamship Company have authorized me, as their President, to offer to this government the following

The Ocean Queen, of 2,802 tops, is new and complete in

The Ariel, 1,300 tone, in fine condition. The new iron steamship Champion, built in 1859, 1,420 tons, drawing a very light draught of water, say seven coal to carry her twenty five days.

Also the steamer Daniel Webster, 1,035 tons, drawing

light draught of water, say ten feet, laden. The price of either or all of said steamers I am like Commodores named above. I am induced to make this cation, because I am desirous of protecting the tage of its necessities; and also to make it known that there are vessels of a capacity to meet all their requirements, which can be obtained without resorting to those belonging to citizens of the so-called "Confederate States," or to those sailing under a foreign flag. Very

ctfully, your obedient servant. C. VANDERBILT. W. O. BARTIETT, Esq.

RAISING MEANS FOR THE PROSECUTION OF THE WAR. It has been determined in Cabinet council to recom mend to Congress to provide means for the prosecution of the war by a direct appeal to the people. It is pro-posed to raise a national loan by opening subscription lists in all the principal cities, towns and counties of the loyal States, under the auspices of the postmasters of local treasurers; amounts ranging from twenty to one thousand dollars to be received, the smaller subscriptions to have the preference. Treasury certificates bearing seven per cent interest and having three years to run will be issued. The plan for this national loan originated with Secretary Chase, and has the approba tion of the President and all the members of the Cabinet THE NUMBER OF VOLUNTEERS MUSTERED INTO THE

According to a statement furnished by Secretary Cameron to President Lincoln for the Message, about two hundred and twenty-five thousand volunteers are now mustered into the United States service.

THE POSITION OF COLONEL WALLACE AT CUMBER LAND-THE REPORT THAT HE WAS SURROUNDED Official information has been received at the War Department that Colonel Wallass was at Jack and the Cumberland, that he was strong enough to hold his posi-

tion, and that the report that ten thousand rebels were approaching the place was a hoax. The reinforcements ordered to Cumberland by Governor Curtin have re-

THE POSITION OF GENERAL PATTERSON. holding him responsible for the apparent dilatoriness of the movements of his army. He acted strictly in accord-

ance with the orders of General Scott, who did not desire

him to occupy Harper's Ferry with his forces. Patterson's headquarters, accompanied by his brother, Colonel Sherman.

THE PROGNOSTICATIONS OF A REBEL COMMISSIONER

TO EUROPE.

Dudley Mann, one of the rebel Commissioners, in etter to a banker not a thousand miles from this city, states that England will recognise the Southern confede racy by the lat of January. Dudley predicted over two months ago the recognition of the Southern confederacy by both England and France before the Fourth of July He has now postponed it until January.

THE WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS FROM UTAH-APPRE-

The withdrawal some time since of the United Estate troops from Camp Floyd, Utah, Forts Bridger and Laramie, has caused considerable alarm on behalf of our people in those sections. They are apprehensive of raids, not only of the unfriendly Indians, but from the Mormons, whom they allege are not to be trusted. The go-vernment has the matter under consideration, and will probably send two or three regiments of volunteers to take the place of the regulars recalled.

The overland mail and pony express, by the removal of

California, who is deeply interested in keeping open this great highway to the Pacisc, urges that in the present fearful juncture of affairs the government should keep force along the entire route sufficient to hold it open

INTERVIEW OF THE RUSSIAN MINISTER WITH THE SECRETARY OF STATE—THE EXEQUATUR OF THE PRU-SIAN CONSUL AT CHARLESTON TO BE WITH-

Secretary of State yesterday evening, and it was noticed there was great activity in and about that department. The attitude of European affairs is still the subject of

careful watchfulness by our government.

Our government has demanded of the Prussian Minister Charleston, who recently left Boston with despatches from Jeff Davis (rebel) to his Commissioners in Europe, shall be withdrawn. This demand will, it is understood,

be complied with by that government.

It is stated that all the despatches to and from the South that go to Europe are sent through the foreign legations. This matter will undoubtedly be in juized into FOREIGN MINISTERS DIVING WITH THE SECRETARY

The Secretary of State gave a dinner yesterday even ing to the foreign ministers, at which were present Baron Geralt and the Misses Geralt, Prussian; Mr. and Mrs. Stockl, Russian; Senor Tassara, Spanish: Lord Ly. one, British; Senor Molens, Nicwagua; M. Boondel Van bos, Brazilian; M. and Madame Mercer, French; M. and me Asta Burnaga, Chilian; M. Schleiden, Bremen;

Mr. Sumper, who is chairman of the Sepate Commit on Foreign Relations, was also one of the guests
Mr. Bertinatti, the Italian Minister; Mr. Van Limburg
the Dutah Minister, and Mr. Hurtado, the New Granadian

Minister, are absent from the city.

The presence of so large a number of the diplomatic corps would seem to indicate that our relations with foreign Powers are estimactory and cordial

THE CONTRACT FOR STATIONERY FOR THE HOUSE OF Hence of Representatives for the eneming year has been awarded. The principal successful bidders are Mesers. Price & Co. of Philadelphia, Lallin of New York, and Philp and Solomons of Washington.

AFRIAL RECONNOISANCE.

"refessor Lowe made this morning an aerial aso in con. cany with Captain Whipple, of the Top graphica.
Engineers, from the vicinity of Fall's Church. His balginia. Policy for ids the publication of the results of the

THE REBEL FEVER REVIVING IN BALTIMORE. There is little doubt that the rebel fever is reviving it Union pickets have frequently been fired upon lately. NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS AND THE WAR AU-THORITIES-A WORD OF EXPLANATION.

WASHINGTON, June 23, 1961. correspondents, and their disposition to divulge the in-tentions of the war authorities, thereby prostrating their plans and giving aid and comfort to the enemy, is quite just, but demands a word of explanation in order that injustice may not also be done to divulging the government secrets may be placed where it belongs. Without discussing whether correspondents of the press have published the plans of General Scott, which would necessarily involve the inference that General Scott is in the habit of expos ing them to correspondents, I will quote the most im-portant sentence of the editorial. It is as follows:—"It s absolutely necessary that the plans of our generalshould remain secret to the enemy till such time as they are put into execution, and if these plans are published by the Northern pross in anticipation, such secresy is impossible." No person can deny that the above is a correct rule, but I will show that it does not apply to the

In the first place, the correspondents in Washington, where the competition for news is so great, are at a loss sometimes to decide what will or what will not do injury to the public serpublishers, knowing that a government censor is em-ployed in the telegraph office who is supposed to be com-petent to decide what should be published and what should not be. Such an officer was detailed to supervise all telegraphic despatches as long ago as the 19th of April ast. The very existence of this officer should relieve all telegraphic correspondents from consure and respon-sibility; but the great fact is that the rebels do not wait twenty-four hours to obtain their news of the Northern papers. The writer, with other represen tives of loading Northern presses, has frequently dis-cussed this whole subject with our war chiefs and Cabinet officers, and they have acknowledged that the rebels have a better way of getting their information. They know that Washington contains large numbers of robal spice, and that they have free access to and from the rity-frequently in our own government boats up the Potomac. The writer notified the War and Navy Depart ments more than three weeks since that he had in the habit every night of crossing the Potomas from Virginia to Maryland, in the vicinity of St. Marys, and then of taking passage as Marylanders on board of some of our up river boats, or crossing overland to Annapolis and Baltimore, there learning our strength, and thence by cars to Washington, where they are thick as files. They can pass from this city to the Virginia side with the greatest possible case; if not by obtaining passes on their own individual application, then, through the application of some old Washington tions of loyalty, or by borrowed passes. Upon making this statement at the departments, to my surprise I was met with the prompt ac knowledgement that all these things were well known, but could not be helped. I suggested at the Navy Department that there ought to be enough guard boa's on the river to prevent these things. The response was that the War Department ought to detail some men to guard the Maryland shore to prevent boats from landing The fact is that neither precaution has been taken to this day. Spies still flock here—view our fertifications ote our strength, and, by every conceivable means, ob tain the secrets of the government; and, worse yet, they poison the minds of many of the foreign born troops and induce them to run away and join the enemy. This has been done within the past week. Now, in view of these twenty four hours for information in the forthern press, it much sooner and more reliable through their own

This statement, which would not have been made bu for the editorial remarks in the Herald, is due to corespondents of the Northern press, and especially to the writer, who has never let an opportunity pass to render service to the government, whether with a carbine, a a high private, when the capital was in the hands of the rebels, and the traitor Magruder was ready to turn his b ttery against us as a secret agent, or by co opera HERAID. The same is true of many others, and as their regular duties are severely arduous and responsible, respectfully suggest that they ought not to be called an account for mischief which they do correspondents are not in possession of the most important movements of the army from nearly every our officers, but it is never improdently sent forward for publication from reasons of government policy. 1 can what he is about, but am too much of a patriot to expose his secrets or those of the government. Let the cities and the Potomac river and railroads from here to Baltimore and Annapolis be put under proper governmen surveillance and then the civil and military officers of the

THE SKIRKIPH AT EDWARDS' FERBY.

Poolsville, Md., June 20, 1861. Our object in marching here seems to be accomplished.—Harper's Ferry is abandoned. Gen. Patterson, from Frederick; Cadwallader, from Williamsport, and our divithe spherical case and struck it in the centre—only two out of dirteen going outside of it. Three other shots were fired into their column, killing sixty or seventy men. They all soon disappeared. The New Hampshire boys held Conrad's Ferry; but as their guns would net carry a sufficient distance to do the enemy any harm, a detachment of twenty men was sent from our regiment to act as sharpshooters. They picked off eight or tan of the rebels. The New Hampshire men had been firing pistoles and guns that did not reach half way across the river. The enemy's six pounder halfs came thack and fast among our boys; but luckly nome were hit. When grapeshot were fired, they all squatted, and the shot passed over them. So soon as a six pound ball would atrike the ground, the boys would make a dash and dig it out. They got six of these trophies. The New Hampshire boys got the others. One trick of the New Hampshire fellows was to get ne of their men to mount on horeback, as a mark for their deld piece. As soon as they fired, he would drop from his horse, and the enemy would set up a shout of trumph. The horseman would then get up, and, plac ng his fingers at his nece, would then get up, and, plac ng his fingers at his nece, would pick it in at them. This morning the enemy have eracuated the ferrics. How long we are to remain here, and what is our destination, we know not. REPORTS FROM ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, June 23, 1861.

A chaplain of one of the companies of the Second Connecticut regiment, was abdusted by the rebels in a very singular manner yesterday afternoon. A lady called upon him and requested him to provide her with an escort to her house, as the was afraid to go alone. He gal-lantly tendered his own services, since which nothing has

Arlington this morning to camp tyler, intending to make an arcension this evening, but the wind was too high. Col. McCook of the First Ohio regiment, desires a correction of the misstatement in the New York papers re, garding the surgeon of the regiment. The doctor was on hand at the fight at Vienna, and rendered all possible asistance His instruments, unfortunately, were in charge of an attendant who was carried by the engineer back to

very low and not expected to recove: He is still lying in camp, it being dangerous to remove him. I made an observation from a high hill near Falls

if of large bodies of men in motion.

IMPORTANT FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Important Order of General Butler-The Rebels Still Breeting Batteries, &c.

VIA BALTIMORE, June 23, 1861. er Fanny started for Norfolk yesterde corning, with a flag of truce, but was not permitted t proceed beyond Sewall's Point, where she was met by bel steamer, and the passengers conveyed to their des ination. Among these was a lady having sons in both rebe armies.

It is now known that the very first shot from Sa yer's rilled cannon struck the corner of the rebel maga zine. It scattered the rebels like a bolt from heaven and came near producing an explosion. The batterie have consequently been moved from their former post

rible projectile.

Many pieces of the artillery in the fortrees are being

itied. The Union gun is also being mounted. The roads swarm with shipping, and immense store

Quartermaster Ta'madge will in a few days receive five hundred additional horses for the use of the army. and complete camp and garrison equipage for 10,000

The worthless garments of the New York Volunteers

Several wharves and a short railroad are also being constructed, and altogether Old Point presents a lively ap ing there was a brilliant reception on board

There is another flag of truce from Big Bethel to-day requesting the exchange of a prisoner named Reubes Parker, for one named Carber, now in the guard house. General Butler has just handed me the following:—

General Butler has just handed me the following:—

ITRACQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA, &C., }

June 22, 1861.

No person will be permitted to land at Fortress Monroe or vint the camps through motives of curiosity merely. Neither will any person not having his has or business within this department, be permitted to remain here withouts a special permit from these headquarters. All persons having business or coming properly acredited, will be permitted to land; but the operations of the department cannot be interfered with or demoralized by pleasure seekers merely. The government line of steamers between Baltimore and this point is for the use of the government and not a line for pleasure travel. By command of Colonel Batler goes to New York this evening with im-

The propeller Fanny has just returned. She was per

mided to go as far as Graney Island. General Huger sent a despatch to General Butler A steamer will bring a large number of fugitives from

The rebels are fast throwing up intrenchments and atteries at the extremity of Sewali's Point, and also op

MOVEMENTS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

AFFAIRS IN GRAFION-PROCLAMATION OF GENERAL MCCLELLAND.

posite the Rip Raps.

GRAPPON, June 23, 1861 his merning, accompanied by Lieut. Ward's company Fourth artillery, and the Sturges Rifle company cago, as a body guard.

The Third and Fourth Ohio regiments marched here this evening. The Ohio Ninth is encamped at Webster bridge. Gen. E. W. Eill, of Ohio, and staff, arrived year terday to take command of the Ohio brigade of State reops. It is not known what movement is contem-

PROCLAMATION BY GENERAL M'ULBULAND. General McCielian has issued a proclamation, assuring the people of Western Virginia that the pledges of hi proclamation of May 26 will be faithfully carried out.

To my great regret I find that the enemies of the United States c. ntinue to carry on a system of hostilities prohiof course far more wicked and intolerable when directed against loyal citizens engaged in the defence of the common government of al'. Marauding parties are pursuing guerilla warfare, firing upon sentinels and pickets burning bridges, insulting, injuring and even killing citizens, because of Their Union sentiments, and committing

many kindred acts. I do now, therefore, make proclamation and warn all persons that individuals or parties engaged in this species warfare, irregular in every view which can be taken of these attacking sentries, pickets, or other soldiers, destroying public or private property, or committing in juries against any of the inhabitants because of Unio entiments or conduct, will be dealt with in their person and property according to the severest rules of military

All persons giving information or aid to the public enmice will be arrested and kept in close custody, and an persons found bearing arms, unless of known loyalty, will be arrested and held for examination.

REPORTS FROM MISSOURI.

Fr. Louis, June 23, 1861.
The steamer J. C. Swan arrived at the Arsenal from Beoneville at two o'clock P. M. to-day, bringing 200 troops from Jefferson City, and the wounded from Boonerille, nin . in number, and one died on the way down. Colonel Blair arrived on the Swan, and will proceed to Washington to morrow, via Cincinnat!. He states the number of State troops killed at Rooneville is not less than forty, and thinks the number was much more. About 5,000 United States troops have concentral oneville, embracing the lows troops under Col. Baker

regiment was within three days march of Splingfield

and Colonel Soloman's one day's march behind. ere this morning for Rilla.

states that he was joined at Warsaw by the State troops that attacked Captain Cook's command at Damp Cole, and pushed rapidly on southward.

A letter from Southeast Missouri to the Democrat, says that General Walker is organizing troops in nearly alwith the Arkansas forces now at Pocabentas, Tenn.

A large number of secessionists from kissouri are dready congregated, and arms have been taken up White

ITEMS FROM THE SOUTH.

Interview, June 23, 1861.

The Democrat of this morning says that a lot of letters percussion caps and cartridges, for the Szuth, were selzed at Jeffersovitie.

that Mr. Breckinridge will not claim a seat in Congress and it is the unanimous wish of his constituents that he A special despatch to the Charleston Courier of the 20th mays that only one in eight shells thrown by the Sawyer

gun to Sewell's Peins burst, and the gunner at Aquia creek says he was lately in the employ of the govern-ment filling bombs, which he did with sawdust. The there was lately a negro rebellion at Attakapas, Louisiane, headed by a German.

Troops left Memphis on the 21st for White river, Ark.
The Memphis Bullion of the 22d says the robel government agents are in market for wheat. All breadstaffs are very high. Wheat is quoted at \$1.26, flour \$7.50 a \$3.40, Corn \$60.; becom—1336. for shoulders and 1736. for sides; mess pork \$27, coffee 283. There is an active

conard for all articles.

The Memphis Bull-tim of the 22d inst. says, five or six

IMPORTANT FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

The First regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel Tohe, 550 strong, arrived at Frederick yesterday mornng from Funkstown, and will remain until further or ders. They are quartered there by request of Governor Hicks. It is reported they will be f llowed immediately by another regiment from the same place.

Fifteen hundred Union troops reached Monocacy Bridge sighteen miles 'rom Harper's Ferry, yesterday morning and twelve hundred at Sharpsburg, three miles from Shepherdstow:—marching toward the Ferry.

The Second New Hampshire and Seventeenth New York regiments passed through to day.

Considerable sickness provailed in the New Hampshire regiment—three carloads of invalids being in the train A Lieutenant of Company E, Seventeenth regiment struck a private with his sword over the head, inflicting sewere wound during their brief tarry in the city.

OCCUPATION OF HARPER'S FERRY BY THE

BALTIMORE, June 23, 1561. A gentleman from Frederick says that on Saturday at Point of Rocks, moving towards Harp r'e Ferry and one of General Patterson's columns had passed through Green castle in the same direction. No doubt was cutertained in the vicinity but that Harper's Ferry would be occupied o day by the government troops.

The government has possession of the telegraph, and allows nothing relative to the movement of troops in that

It is also said that the report of hanging Colonel Bow man and Mr. Chase at Martineburg was current there yesterday morning, but was ascertained to be incorre t.

THE TROOPS AT AND NEAR HAGERSTOWN. HACKESTOWN, June 23, 1861.

The precise position of troops in this neighborhood is as follows:—The Scott Legion, Tenth, Eighth and Seveni Pennsylvania are in camp about a mile east of Williams port, Major Doubleday's battery of heavy artillery one gun in position on Williamsport Bluffs; Captain Per kins' light artillery, six pieces, between this point and Williamsport, in the fair grounds; Colone's Dane's Nagle's, Ballier's and Rowley's regiments two miles from

Williamsport, on the Greencastle road, with five compa nies of cavalry; Col. Thomas one mile below this point on the Frederick road. The First Wisconsin, Fourth Connecticut and Eleventh Pennsylvania, one mile furthe South; the Second and Third Pennsylvania twelve mile below, on the Sharpsburg turnpike. Thursday night. The Irish regiment, Pennsylvania Twen-

ty-fourth, are on their march to join them. The destinaion of this column is Mary land Heights, opposite Harper's Ferry Mr. Alvey, the rebel, has been taken hence to Wash-

THE CASE OF LIEUT. COL. EMORY. THE REASONS AGAINST HIS PROMOTION. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Will you please give to the country the actual facts in the case of Lieut. Ool. W. H. Emory, who is said to have resigned at the time treasen and rebellion were rampant in his native State, Maryland. If the information now dent in case the State of Maryland should secede. If this be true, his disloyalty is quite as absolute as it is possi-ble to make it. He is in precisely the position of those ble to make it. He is in precisely the position of those officers whose names have been struck from the rolls of the army for offering their resignations at a time of public peril, and to respicit Col. Emory under this state of facts is an outrage upon the public sentiment of the army, the volunteers and the country, unparalleled in the history of executive folly. Col. Emory, when in the United States Army, possibly succeeds to the the command of his regiment, is ordered to active duty in the campaign, and on the eve of a declaive battle learns that Maryland has joined the robels, and loi with a full innwisedge of all the plane of our stay, he filing his commission in the facult the removant and goes over to the enemy.

This is what we have a right to expect from his previous conduct, and his restoration to his rabk demonstrates precisely what may be expected from the administration whenever the bay onets of our volunteer troops shall have forced Virginia and other rebellious States to lay down their arms and declare for the Union.

Then Lee, and Johnson, and McGruder and fitty others of the most heartless, infamous traitors must be restored to their rank in the army, and I presume their pay will be given them even during the time they were slengthering our volunteers from behind masked batteries formed with gone stolen from the United states.

How it is possible the army efficers can brook this outrageous in ult, how they can bring themselves to coparate and associate with ore who has openly betrayed

The Tribuse, over anxious to make itself ridiculous by te extreme views, gives us, in its issue of yesterday currences of the day. In publishing the appointment of flicers of the new regiments the Tribune, of course, must

and something to consure, and show its own wisdom, and for that purpose selects the appointment of Lieut. Colonel W. H. Emory, the second on the list. The Tribune slanders likewise the government and Colonel Emery, calling the latter a traiter at heart, and comparing him with Con. Tribune were better posted on the affairs of the day, and were able to kook beyond the small cucle of his narrow views, it might know that Colonel Emory, at the very same time when it charges him to have been a traiter at heart, being in command on the Western frontier, collected—under the most difficult and harsseing circumstances—the troops constituting the garrious of the different forts, exattered over a space of more than three hundred miles, and brought them, with all the place designated by the government.

Time coces not permit at present to give the details of that interesting maneouver; but I am able to state and prove that Colonel Emory, instead of being a traitor at heart, as your most generous and well informed concemporary saserts, in the hour of danger, by his energy, military skill and loyalty, saved to the country mere than a quarter of a million of government property, and, what is still more important, brought back to Fort Leavenworth, undemoralized, eleven companies of spleadid regular troops, two cannos, ninsty wagons, six handred mules, &c., &c.—things all of which we have just at present so great need on the nort iern boundary of Missouri.

six handred nules, &c., &c.—things all of which we have just at present an great need on the nort iero boundary of Missowi.

How the Trousse, under such circumstances, can dare to compare Colonel Emory with Twiggs, can only be explained by the Tribune's usual ignorance of public affairs, or by the peculiar philosophy which governs that admirable sheet. **e, and we hope the country and army, will be glad to have gained an officer of Colonel Emory's energy, long military experience and loyalty, which in his care has been proven, not by hollow words but by action. We just now wants toldiers to command our armies, and beg the Tribune to let General cout have the organization of the army, laburing under the belief that he understands those things much better than the philosopher of Spruce street.

J. E. W.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD. CAMP STONE, DARNSTOWN, Md., June 12, 1961

canies of the Ninth regiment of New York State Militia reference to our regiment, desire our friends and rela-tives to know the facts of the case. As regards the regisworn in only about lifty privates refused to take the oath. Of our military discipline and efficiency we may well be proud, as may also our friends of New York. Our position, also, as the advanced New York regiment, having in our rear the New Hampehire, Pennregiment, having in our rear the New Hampehire, Pennsylvania, Maine and artillery regiments, will guarantee to you and our several friends the talaity of all reports derogatory to our military states. Government would hardly order a dismanishered and disbanded regiment as an analysace guard in so important a movement as the present, while such and so many other regiments are at band. The falsity and injustice of all such reports are almost too palpable to used contradiction. We are now excamped three miles from the Viginta line, where are stationed two thousand rebel troops. Although a single regiment, we do not fear them. Yesterday we raised here our glorious Stars and Stripes, and were told by the people the flag would have to come down. Our regiment sumbers eight hundred men and officers, and more are coming. To all who can and desire to join us we say come and welcome, and we pledge ourselves, as long as the Ninth lives, it will, to the utmost of its abill ty, preserve untarnished the hence of New York.

J. J. Morrison, Captain Company A; T Deppeler, Captain Company B; C. E Prescont, Captain Empany C; E. R. Greene, Lieutemant commanding Company D; Henry C. Smith, Captain Company E; Allan Rutherford, Captain Company F; W. Atterbury, Captain Company G.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

REPORTS FROM BALTIMORE.

A resolution has been introduced into the Richmond Convention, instructing the Finance Committee to inquire into the propriety of setting aside all debte, bonts, &c . due by the Commonwealth to citizens of such States of the federal Union as are engaged in sustaining the war of invasion, to be held as a trust fund for indemnification for leases sustained by citizens of that State.

Samuel McTeere, flour merchant, has been held to ball in twenty thousand dollars for treason, charged with

OUR BALTIMORE CORRESPONDENCE

BALTIMORE, June 22, 1861. Texan Rebels Building Gunboats—Gen. Albert E. Johnston at New Orloans—Splended Review of Mississippi Troops at Jackson-Passage of In Thousand Union Troops through Ballimore-Ballimore a Stumbering Vol-

I learn the following very interesting news:—Texus has gone into the war in earnest, and after the old Texas fashion. The stand taken by the veteran Gon. Houston in favor of the Southern confederacy has inspired the inthe subject. Texas is unfortunately situated, because, when, on the breaking out of this war, the United States extensive frontier exposed to the ravages of the Mexican Indians. Fort Chadbourne, Forth Worth, Fort Mason, Fort Phantom Hill, Fort Grogan, Fort Verde, Fort Lancas ter, Fort Clarke, Fort McIntosh, and some others, all built as defences against the Indians, were abandoned by the United States forces, and have since been occupied by Texan troops. The Indians became very troublesc and have been so ever since. Several sharp en have taken place between the savages and the inhabimurdered and women and children dragged off into cap-Indians were aided by Mexican brigands. Thus Texas has had to keep up a large military force for self protec been raised, armed, uniformed and supplied with every-thirg necessary, and sent off to the North. Jest Davis' present, in consideration of the above facts. But it was accompanied by a private letter, signed by Jeff. and by his Secretary of War, Mr. Walker, stating that it would be well if Texas would, if possible, raise another five thousand men, and have them well drilled and instructed at h.me, so that if their services were needed is Virginia, they could be sent for. This letter was written while the rebel Congress was in session at Montgomery, and shows that eyen at that period Jeff. regarded Virginia as the battle ground. The requisition was promptly met. Instead of 5,000 men, six regiments, each of 1,000 men, were speedily organized and sent North, one after the other, at intervals of a week. Four of these were regiments of infantry, one of artillery and one of cavalry. One of the infantry regiments was with General Johnston at Happer's Ferry; one is at Richmond, one at Management of infantry regiments was with General Johnston at Paper's Ferry; one is at Richmond, one at Management and the at Petersburg. The artillery regiment is at Norfolk. There was a regiment of cavalry at Weldon, North Caroline, at less accounts, from one of the Southern States, and I presume it was this regiment. There are in the numerous forts in Texas, and on her frontiers, mare than 5,000 more volunteers; but it is not likely that these will be drawn these. present, in consideration of the above facts. But it was

Carolina, at lest accounts, from one of the Southern Stafes, and of prenume it was this regiment. There are in the num erous forts in Texas, and on har frontiers, mare than 5,000 more volunteers; but it is not likely that these will be drawn themes.

It will be remembered that at the time Texas was annexed to the United Stafes, in 1845, she surrendered her little navy to the latter power, Commodore Iscore and her other naval officers taking rank in our navy equal to that which they hole in their own. This sat is now bitterly regretted by the Texas, as they say had it not been done they would now have had a splenoid navy. Strenuous efforts are being made to supply this want. It is not likely that many large vessels will be built. There are a few steamers which will be exteverted into war vessels; and at Galveston they are building eighteen large gunboats. Jeff. Davis has premiated to such them cannon for all the gunboats they build, and some of the guns are said to be already on their way down the Musessuppi. The crops in Texas are excellent this year. The wheat is a full average crop, and the corp premises well

at New Gricena this gentleman visited the Phoenix cannon foundry, where they were making thirty-two-pounders, and the foundry of fair. Leeds, where anot was being cast and abells being prepared. There was some activity among the shipping of New Orleans. General Abert E Johnston, late of Utah Isme, was there, but was poing to Texas. It was understood that Jeff. Davis had charged him with a highly important military mission, but what it was did not transpire.

The statement that has been published in the HERALD, that 100,000 thours and European muskets of Belgian manufacture had been recently received at Mobile is confirmed by this gentleman, who saw the contents of twenty-policy cares that have been opened for distribution. He describes them as of fine wo knamship, the stocks highly poliched, the barrels not bright but polished of some dark

frined by this gentleman, who saw the contents of twenty-five cares that have been opened for distribution. He describes them as of fine work manship, the stocks highly polished, the barrels not bright but polished of some dark coors, and the look cap-hammer and trigger differing very little from the Enfield rifle. Those that he saw had the common baycaet, but he was informed that part of the lit were supplied with the sabre bayonst. A large lot of percussion caps came over with them.

At Jarken, Missessippi, my informant saw a review of four regiments of volunteers who had been mustered into the tervice of the rebels the day before. There were atout 4,000 men in all, each regiment neatly dressed in run mer uniforms and all armed with Minie musters. Inches regiments had been formed about two months ago, and they have been encamped in different parts of the State ever since, each regiment by itself, and all engaged most assuces, having come up to receive their uniforms and their raw arms. They were reviewed by General Wood. May of the members of the Legislature, the Governor of the State, and a large cuncourse of ladies, were present. After the review four splendid flegs were presented by the lacks, one to each regiment. This ceremosy was very impressive. The four regiments formed an immense hollow square. A large stage we pistform has been created in the centre, on which stood the Governor, the members of the Legislature and the ladder, the latter bolding the flegs. A very impressive prayer was made by a Espitian Ceregiment, in words the public of which has perfectly and the self-circle of provided the self-circle of the colors, the Governor made a speech to the soldiers in which he self-circle of the legislature and the ladder, the latter bolding the flegs. A very impressive prayer was made by a Espitian Ceregiment, in words the public plant of the colors, the Governor made a speech to the soldiers of the colors, the Governor made a speech to the soldiers of the colors, the Governor of the self-circle of the c

There are now in Camp Lyon as prisoners 31 rebeis, taken by the Second regiment of low Voluntars, from Clinton courty and Cameron, Missouri. Five of them are latives of Virginia, nineteen of Kentucky, two of fennesses, two of Ohio, one of Germany, one of Scotland, and only one of Missouri.

ste. two of Ohio, one of Germany, one of Scotland, and only one of Missouri.

COL. CURTIS' COMMAND—SECOND IOWA REGIMENT.

This galiant officer and gentleman commands the entire-rapedition into Missouri. It is necessary that we should make this correction, as we were led into a mistake yesterday in speaking of "rapid military movements"—the lacts of which we obtained from another print. Gel. Bates acts under Col. Curtis by order of Gen. Lyon. Ohl Curtis' regiment had taken possession of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad through to Brockfield the day refore the arrival of Col. Bates forces. Company A of the Feored regiment, and twenty men of Company B, under command of Lieutenant McBlanry, having taken and held pussession of Hudson with one hundred and four men for ne day and night previous to the arrival of Colonel Bates, having also taken two locomotives of the North Missouri Road and considerable powder, selzed by Lieutenant McKenny as contraband of war. One of the Icomotives has slace been sruespiticusly laken from Colonel Bates. Colonel Curtis' regiment left. Keckuk on Thursday morning, and by Saturday had posterion of the cattre line of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Rade, turning over the part cast of Hudson to Colonel Bates.

COLONEL CURTIS BEINFORCED.

Bosron, June 23, 1661.

The Ninth regiment, Colonel Case, composed wholly of patriotic Iriahmen, several weeks in camp on Long Inland, will visit Boston to-morrow, partake of a collection furnished by the city and be reviewed on the Common. the regiment will leave for Fortress Monroe on Tues